

unknown lepidopterous eggs; probably they were reared from the same host. The species is fully redescribed in the place first cited above, but from the additional tagged specimens I have noted that the body is shiny, the sculpture inconspicuous, distinctly scaly, however, on the mesonotum; the parapsidal furrows are complete. In black specimens the mesonotum is suffused with yellow sometimes, and in all of the dark variations, the antennæ and legs remain unchanged or brownish-yellow. The usual colour, perhaps, is brown.

TWO NEW GALL MIDGES.

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Toxomyia rubida, n. sp.

This species appears to be closely allied to *Toxomyia fungicola* Felt, from which it is most easily separated by its larger size, distinctly darker colour and presumably by a variation in food habit. It was reared February, 1911, by W. H. Patterson, St. Vincent, W. I., from the æcidiospores of *Uromyces pisi* DeBary on the leaves of *Euphorbia pilulifera*.

Male.—Length, 1 mm. Antennæ nearly twice the length of the body, thickly haired, light brown; 14 segments, the fifth having the basal portion of the stem with a length fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its diameter, the distal part with a length $3\frac{1}{2}$ times its diameter, the enlargements globose, each with a rather thick whorl of moderately stout setæ and a subapical circumfilum, the loops of the latter extending to the base of the following segment, and as in *T. fungicola*, they are produced on the dorsal surface somewhat; terminal segment produced, the basal portion of the stem with a length six times its diameter, the distal enlargement subglobose and apically with long, finger-like process. Palpi: First segment subquadrate, with a length $\frac{1}{2}$ greater than its diameter, the second $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than the first, tapering distally, the third a little longer than the second, more slender, and the fourth $\frac{1}{4}$ longer than the third. Mesonotum yellowish-brown, the submedian lines yellowish. Scutellum and postscutellum yellowish. Abdomen yellowish-orange. Wings hyaline, costa light brown, the third vein joining the margin just beyond the apex of the wing, the fifth at the distal third, its branch just before the basal half. Halteres yellowish-transparent. Legs mostly pale straw, the distal tarsal segments darker; claws moderately stout, strongly curved, the anterior unidentate, the pulvilli rudimentary. Genitalia: Basal clasp segment moderately stout,

truncate ; terminal clasp segment slightly swollen basally, long and evenly curved ; dorsal plate short, broad and broadly triangularly emarginate, the lobes obliquely truncate and sparsely setose ; ventral plate moderately long, slender, broadly and roundly emarginate, the lobes diverging, moderately stout, setose ; style long, stout, broadly rounded.

Female.—Length, 1.2 mm. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, sparsely haired, yellowish-brown ; 14 segments, the fifth with a stem $\frac{1}{3}$ the length of the subcylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length three times its diameter ; subbasal whorl sparse, subapical band scattering ; circumfili moderately high and irregular ; terminal segment produced, with a length over three times its diameter, the apical process stout, with a length over twice its diameter. Mesonotum yellowish-brown, the submedian lines yellowish. Scutellum reddish-brown ; postscutellum yellowish. Abdomen rather thickly haired, yellowish-brown. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes narrowly lanceolate, with a length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the width and rather thickly setose, there being two especially stout setæ apically.

Type.—Cecid a2140, N. Y. State Museum.

Lobodiplosis coccidarum, n. sp.

This remarkably interesting form was reared by W. H. Patterson, St. Vincent, W. I., in February, 1911, from larvæ preying on the eggs of *Dactylopius citri*. A study of other forms having similar habits, and an examination of the original description of *Diplosis coccidarum* Ckll., convinces us that the earlier-described species is very different from the one under consideration. This latter is tentatively referred to the genus *Lobodiplosis* because of the rudimentary lobe on the basal clasp segment, though the strongly-reduced terminal clasp segment and the lack of chitization in the harpes, so conspicuous in typical species referable to this genus, evidences a different line of development.

Description.—Male: Length, .75 mm. Antennæ $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than the body, thickly haired, light brown ; 14 segments, the fifth having the basal portion of the stem with a length $\frac{1}{4}$ greater than its diameter, the distal part with a length $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its diameter ; basal enlargement subglobose, subbasal whorl thick, moderately long, the circumfilum with rather numerous stout loops reaching almost to the base of the produced distal enlargement, which latter has a length $\frac{1}{4}$ greater than its diameter, a sparse whorl of stout setæ and subbasal and subapical circumfili, the lobes of the circumfilum extending almost to the apex of the

segment ; terminal segment produced, the basal portion of the stem with a length five times its diameter, the distal enlargement produced, swollen at the distal third and with a length about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times its diameter, the apex irregularly obtuse. Palpi : First segment subquadrate, the second subrectangular, with a length over twice its diameter, the third narrowly oval, a little shorter than the second, the fourth $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the third, slender. Mesonotum dark reddish, the submedian lines yellowish-red. Scutellum yellowish-red, slightly fuscous apically ; postscutellum yellowish-red. Abdomen reddish, the distal margins of the segments slightly fuscous, especially the apical segment. Wings hyaline, costa light brown, subcosta joining costa at the basal third, the third vein uniting with the margin at the apex of the wing, the fifth at the distal fifth, its branch at the basal half. Halteres yellowish basally, fuscous apically. Coxæ, femora and tibiæ mostly a light fuscous-yellowish, the tarsi darker, the apical segments nearly black ; claws long, very strongly curved, the anterior unidentate, the pulvilli about half the length of the claws. Genitalia : Basal clasp segment moderately long, stout, obliquely truncate, the lateral angles produced as rudimentary setose lobes ; terminal clasp segment stout, with a length hardly twice its diameter, excavated and broadly rounded apically, setose ; dorsal plate moderately long, deeply and triangularly incised, the triangular lobes tapering to a sparsely setose apex ; ventral plate long, deeply and roundly emarginate, the lobes narrowly rounded apically and sparsely setose ; style stout, very strongly curved, narrowly rounded apically.

Female.—Length, 1.2 mm. Antennæ nearly as long as the body, sparsely haired, fuscous-yellowish ; 14 segments, the fifth having a stem about $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the subcylindric basal enlargement, which latter has a length twice its diameter ; subbasal whorl moderately thick, subapical band thick, the setæ strongly curved ; terminal segment subcylindric, with a length over twice its diameter and apically with a short, knob-like appendage. Mesonotum dark red, the submedian lines yellowish-red. Scutellum reddish, slightly fuscous apically ; postscutellum reddish. Abdomen sparsely setose, deep red, the dorsal sclerites and the posterior $\frac{2}{3}$ of the segments dark red ; venter bright red. Ovipositor short, the terminal lobes narrowly lanceolate, with a length about twice the width and rather thickly setose. Other characters about as in the male.

Type.—Cecid a2141, N. Y. State Museum.